

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 16, 1910.

CHANGE OF FASTDAY.

On account of the Y. M. M. conference on the first Sunday of June, it is suggested that Sunday, May 23, be observed as fastday in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty and Pioneer stakes.

JOSEPH E. SMITH,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
First Presidency.

ANNUAL Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. AND PRIMARY CONFERENCES.

The fifteenth general annual conference of the Young Men and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations, and the conference of the Primary associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday, June 4 and 5, 1910.

All officers and members of these associations are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the tabernacle at 2 and 7 p. m. on Sunday, June 5.

JOSEPH E. SMITH
HEBER J. GRANT,
B. H. ROBERTS,
General Sup'ty. Y. M. M. I. A.
MARTHA H. TINGEY,
RUTH M. FOX,
MAE T. NYSTROM,
Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.
LOUIE B. FELT,
MAY ANDERSON,
CLARA W. BEEBE,
Presidency Primary associations.

BEAUTIFUL SINGING.

The musical exercises always form an attractive and very important part of the Tabernacle services. The choir and the organ have become world famous. Yesterday's exercises were, if anything, more than usually attractive. The selections were especially appropriate for "peace day," and they were rendered with great effect. In fact, the singers, no less than the speakers, held the large audience spell bound.

In the anthem, "Grant Us Peace O Lord," by Professor Evan Stephens, the following lines occur:

"Long may the valleys smile with waving corn,
Long may holy Temples raise their towers to heaven.
From the hills may the crystal streamlets wind along
Where flow'ers with their perfume scent the balmy mountain air.
Let no warring discord—no sound of strife and anger—
Be ever heard to mingle with nature's tuneful joys.
Until, to Thy glory, earth becomes as heaven.
Filled with Thy praise, and crowned with Thy peace."

These lines were sung by Mrs. Wood and Mr. Moncar, and the duet was indeed beautiful and peaceful in its sweetness. The soprano solo by Mrs. Emily Sitzer was another beautiful musical feature.

PEACE IN UTAH.

It is very unusual to applaud speakers, or singers, in the Tabernacle, during Sunday services, and the people in attendance yesterday restrained themselves as long as they could, but when Dr. Short in one of his lofty flights of eloquence and in a voice thrilled with emotion pleaded for "peace in Utah," there was a spontaneous outburst all over the house, of applause. Everyone in this way, added his individual plea for "peace in Utah."

And there is no earthly reason why there should not be peace in Utah. Here the bounteous hand of Providence has lavished blessings upon its children. Here a commonwealth has been built upon the foundations of perfect liberty and equality to all. There would be peace but for the efforts of enemies of Utah to trample upon the rights of part of the people. "The very moment this thoroughly un-American effort ceases," and the American principles of government are respected and carried out, there will be "peace in Utah." The Latter-day Saints now, as ever, are standing for the laws and the constitution, for equal rights to all, and for perfect liberty.

PROTEST AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTS.
Rev. Dean Harris, one of the prominent representatives in this City of the Roman Catholic church, in his exceedingly interesting address in the Tabernacle yesterday took occasion to enter a vigorous protest against the presence of women and children at the degrading exhibitions of naked men bruising and pounding each other. He appealed to the citizens of Utah to instruct the Legislature to amend the laws so as to make this a punishable offense, and he appealed to the Governor of the State, to whose integrity and moral qualities he paid a well deserved compliment, to use his great influence for the passage of such laws.

The vast audience applauded the speaker and made the building ring with enthusiasm, at this protest against the brutality that spares neither women nor children. There was no doubt as to the opinion of that audience. And we believe we can assure Dean Harris that his earnest protest against this special form of iniquity will find a cordial response in the hearts of the great majority of citizens in Utah. The shameful shows

that make every decent state in the Union blush, and all the evils attending them, are being forced upon fair Utah against the will of the people.

We agree with the speaker that the laws ought to protect women and children from the brutality of greed, but we have laws enough now, to completely cover the case, as such exhibitions are prohibited entirely. The law makes it unlawful not only for women and children but for men as well, to attend any kind of premeditated contest. So it is not the lack of law that makes it possible to hold them. It is the lack of law enforcement. We believe an appeal to the authorities to enforce the law would be in order, and if that appeal came from a mass meeting, perhaps it would be effective.

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTIONS.

Not a few people of superior intelligence seem to imagine that, without knowing anything in particular of what is broadly termed nature, they are nevertheless educated; but the supposition is an illusion.

There can be no real or sufficient education that is not founded, directly or indirectly, upon natural phenomena; that is, upon reality or the appearance of reality.

A person may learn words, languages, occurrences, events, history, politics, or law; but since many of the terms used in even these branches of learning are taken from natural appearances, they depend for their ultimate meaning upon what one knows or believes of reality. It is true that a person may learn to use words, even volubly, and to talk glibly of events, all the while misconstruing the basic meaning and true significance of many of the terms he employs for that purpose; but such a person is only superficially educated, and cannot rise to eminence in any line.

All real thinkers, those, that is, who think truly, aim to conform their thinking to some natural law, so that it corresponds with truth, or reality; for it is easy enough to let the fancy run riot or to permit the imagination to supply the basis of thought; but all such thought will then be fanciful, unreal, and generally false. And even in such cases, the alleged thinking must proceed upon the basis of what is supposed to be real, but is only supposition. Consciously or otherwise, all that we have to say is based upon natural appearances.

Because of this fact—this law of thinking—it is of the utmost importance, in the view of modern educators, that the images which we form of natural phenomena shall represent, as far as possible, the truth of things rather than vague fancies about them. When therefore, it happens that a collection from nature's storehouse is arranged and placed before the public this is an event of more real significance than court proceedings or the gossip of society.

The collection of Lepidoptera presented to the University, as noted last week in our local columns, ought to direct attention to the fact that such collections serve many valuable purposes, and that they may be made by persons who have not had the benefit of an education in the science of entomology.

There is no reason why many more people should not engage in this kind of recreation, which conduces so strongly to health and knowledge, and which, in schools, serves also the purpose of the best forms of elementary teaching.

Every school, even those for the youngest pupils, could soon possess valuable cabinets, not only of insects but of other animals, and also of plants, if only some thoughtful people in every town would set the example of making such a collection. Every high school should have a room set apart for the use of those students who are especially interested in the study of natural history; and they should be stimulated to label, arrange and preserve the results of their collecting tours. The expense to the school is merely nominal, while the practical value of such out-of-door studies is incalculable, whether for students of other people.

The greater collections of insects in this country are to be found in universities and museums. Those of the government, kept in Washington, are especially large and interesting, as are also those of Harvard University, of the Boston Society of Natural History, of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and of the Carnegie museum in Pittsburgh.

While such an avocation is so easy and pleasant that almost any one may engage in it apart from his usual avocation, the collecting of insects has often had an especial charm for people of superior knowledge; and many of the higher nobility of Europe have engaged with success in this educational diversion. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, Dr. Standinger of Dresden, Germany, M. Charles Oberthur of Rennes, France, and not a few of the English nobility have made extensive collections of their own. In our own country, the greatest collectors have been Dr. W. J. Holland, whose books on butterflies and moths are filled with colored plates taken from his own specimens and representing most of the classes of these beautiful insects to be found here; Dr. Samuel H. Scudder, author of a magnificent, three-volume work on the butterflies of New England; and Mr. W. H. Edwards, whose work on the butterflies of North America, also in three volumes, sells for \$150. Even this price is said to be below the cost of manufacture, while the work of Dr. Scudder is likewise sold, and at a probable loss to the publishers, for \$75 per copy.

Thanks to the development of color printing in recent years, plates of species in their natural colors, cost much less than formerly, and such books as those of Dr. Holland, which are sufficient for all but specialists, may be had for four or five dollars each.

It has been supposed that missionaries to foreign lands could bring or send home such illustrative material of this sort; and this is, to a limited extent, true; but unless a person has made some collections in his own country, he will not do much at it in other lands, and will usually obtain only a little that is of any especial value. Most

of those who bring "bibles" from foreign lands secure pretty much the same things, and often those of merely curious interest.

In fact, education, like nearly every other good thing, begins at home; and if a solid foundation is not laid in his environments for any person, his future intellectual building will be upon a sandy foundation.

I'd love to see our comet, but oh! you bed.

Of the Pinchot policy it may be said that the Graves is its goal.

A woman never rejects compliments that come her way. Nor do men.

The excuse of "water competition" covers a multitude of railroad sins.

"Is lying on the increase?" asks an exchange. Is the population on the increase?

No dollar a word for the nine thousand word address before the University of Berlin.

Will the Commercial club please inaugurate a campaign for a safe and sane Fourth of July?

Miss Mary Harriman is to marry a sculptor. She cuts her way to fame and he his to fortune.

Why not a double-header on the railroad bill and see if it cannot be put through a little faster?

"Eating is only a habit," says a Chicago man. And what a pleasant habit it is! One never gets over it.

The long and short haul compromise may yet become as famous historically as the Missouri compromise.

It won't be very long before Murray is applying for annexation. The latching always hangs out.

Heaping coals of fire on the heads

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

A STORY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIRST WAR PARDON.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil war. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the events—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "human interest" sort of American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

"My father had a curious and unconventional way when he was Secretary of State under Lincoln and Johnson of discussing important diplomatic matters at our family dinner table," said the venerable Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State under Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes.

"Father used to think that he could come to a quicker understanding with the diplomats at an informal family dinner than he could when they breathed the atmosphere of severe dignity of the State Department. Because of this belief of father's, I had a better chance to study the personalities of the leading diplomatic representatives at Washington during the Lincoln and Johnson administrations than I could ever have had in the State Department offices. But of all the incidents that took place at my father's dinner table during that period the one that impressed me most had nothing whatever to do with any of the diplomats who frequently sat at it.

"One of the intimate friends that my father had when he was serving in the United States Senate before the war was R. M. T. Hunter, who represented Virginia in the Union, and who, it often happened in those days that a Senator who sat upon the Whig side of the chamber found his most congenial personal associates with some one who sat upon the Democratic side. That was true of my father's relations with Senator Hunter, who was a most accomplished and genial man.

"When Virginia seceded, Senator Hunter, of course, went with his State. He was Secretary of State in the Confederate cabinet for a few months, then represented Virginia in the Confederate Senate, and in 1865 was one of the three Confederate commissioners who conferred with President Lincoln at Hampton Roads. The way he was accepted in its full spirit the advice of General Lee, General Joe Johnston and others to the people of the South to renew their old relations with the

Union. This was what my father had expected his old friend to do and he was delighted when the word was carried to him.

"Some time later—in the summer of '66, if I remember correctly, but, in any event, before the general proclamation of amnesty had been issued—Senator Hunter visited Washington in connection with some business. My father at once invited him to a family dinner, and the senator expressed himself as being only too glad to break bread informally with his old associate. Hunter entered the dining room with us and took the place assigned him at the table, he saw something protruding from beneath his plate. The plate pushed aside, a document lay exposed. The senator looked curiously and hesitatingly at my father. 'It is for you, Senator Hunter,' said my father, smiling.

"The senator picked up the paper, unfolded and read it. When he had finished he looked at my father with eyes that unmistakably were very moist. For perhaps half a minute it was plain that he was too overcome to speak, but at last he managed to say: 'I thank you, Secy. Seward. This is surely an evidence of restored friendship.'

"It is the first that has been issued," replied my father, and it seemed to me that it should properly go to you."

"The document was, in fact, a full pardon to Senator Hunter for his acts against the Union and in behalf of the Confederacy. It restored to him full citizenship in the Union, and of course all legal rights, and it was signed by President Johnson. Not only was it the first pardon of the sort issued, but it was one of the very few that were signed by the president before the general proclamation of amnesty was issued. And of all the small number that was issued I am sure that none was delivered under more impressively simple circumstances than the one made out in the name of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter."

NOT "BURIED."

Kansas City Star.

At first thought there is a widespread disposition to consider an active executive officer like Gov. Hughes as "buried" in a transfer to the supreme court. Any such notion overlooks the fact that the supreme court is really the greatest law-making body in the country. Congress, for instance, enacted what is supposed to be an anti-trust law in the Sherman act many years ago. But the law on the subject really never came into effect until the supreme court announced its decision in the Standard Oil and the tobacco trust cases next autumn. There is as great an opportunity for constructive statesmanship on the supreme bench as there is in the leadership of the United States senate—or, perhaps, a greater, as the career of John Marshall bears witness.

OUR DISGRACEFUL MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

Gov. Hughes in Leslie's. Municipal government has put democracy to the blush, and we have been disgraced by the inefficiency and corruption displayed in its administration. It cannot be doubted that the intrusion of national party politics, with the divisions and cohesion caused by national party loyalties, into the affairs of cities is largely responsible for this. Such are the opportunities of local administration that these associations come to be mere combinations for the enrichment of their more powerful members. Concern for the national interests of the party is subordinated to the greed of municipal parasites. Whenever such a combination exists for the dominating not to say looting of a city, the first duty of the citizens is to demolish it, whatever party name it bears. The movement in this direction is making a surprising progress throughout the country.

GIVE RAILROADS A FAIR SHOW.

Representative J. R. Mann in Leslie's. Transportation by railway is not a convenience; it is a necessity. The modern industrial, commercial, social, moral and intellectual life depends in a large degree for its existence upon the progress and its beneficence upon the railroads. We do not wish to, and we cannot afford to, hamper the progressive construction of railroads, or their prompt and efficient operation, or their wise and successful management. Constructed, owned, operated and managed as they are in our country through the aid of private cap-

ital, we do not desire to enact legislation which will deprive the owners of that capital of the confidence that they may receive just and reasonable returns upon the capital invested by them. Industry would languish, commerce would decay, the intellectual development of our people might cease if our railways, through legislative interference, were placed upon a side track along the route of continued enlargement and development instead of continuing their trip on that road.

JUST FOR FUN

The Ultimatum.
Mama—No, you can't have any more pennies today.
The Spoilt Child—If you don't give me one, I'll wake the baby.—Brooklyn Life.

Still Unweaned.
Music Teacher—Why don't you pause there? Don't you see that it's marked "rest"?
Pupil—Yes, teacher, but I aren't tired.—Life.

A Higher Critic.
Master—See you've got a horseshoe up there, Pat. I thought you didn't believe in that superstition.
Pat—Sure, an I don't, sir. But I have heard that them as don't believe in it gets the best luck.—Punch.

A Perplexing Prescription.
Mrs. McGuire—Is your old man any better since he went to the doctor's, Mrs. Fingean?
Mrs. Fingean—Not what bit, Mrs. McGuire; sure it's worse th' poor man is wid his head whirling 'round 'n' 'round; tryin' to discover how to follow th' doctor's directions.
Mrs. McGuire—An' what are th' directions, Mrs. Fingean?
Mrs. Fingean—Sure, they do be to take wan powder six times a day, Mrs. McGuire.—Brooklyn Life.

Equipped.
Girl from Country—I don't see what kind of a place I could get. There isn't a single thing I know how to do.
Employment Agent—Very simple. Just advertise yourself as a maid of all work.—Meggendorfer Blattler.

A Dirge.
She laid the still white form beside those which had gone before, no sob,



The Great May Sale Commenced Today—it has certainly been a record breaker

The extraordinary bargains sent the throngs of people away well satisfied with their purchases

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"Have you noticed, my friend, how many fools there are on earth?"
"Yes, and there's always one more than you think."—Sourire.

To be Kept in Mind.
Harold—I know that I'm not worthy of you, darling.
Fair One—Remember that, Harold, and my married life is sure to be happy.—Jewish Ledger.

Simple.
Mistress—Why, Lizzie! Now you have broken another valuable vase! You have done more damage than your wages amount to. What shall I do?
Maid—Raise my wages, ma'am!

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